GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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WHERE STANLEY MET LIVINGSTONE AT UJIJI
(See Bulletin No. 1)

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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They Did It Alone!

HE DID it alone!

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh joined a choice company of solo explorers and adventurers, because "he did it alone."

Dr. David Livingstone, Henry Stanley, Alexander Selkirk (Robinson Crusoe), Captain Joshua Slocum, Captain Harry Pidgeon, Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan, John Colter and Sir Galahad went alone.

Adventurers "on their own" have earned the world's best glory wreaths. David Livingstone sleeps in Westminster Abbey because, traveling by himself, he revealed the geography of the dark heart of Africa. David Livingstone was lost three years to the world when Henry Stanley—alone, except for native carriers—cut through the Congo to reach Livingstone at Ujiji and leave supplies and medical equipment for the intrepid missionary-explorer.

The First Man to Sail around the World Alone

The solo adventurer who carried the "message to Garcia," like Colonel Lindbergh, was an American. Elbert Hubbard told the story which thrilled and still thrills; how the young officer on the eve of the Spanish-American War took the message from President McKinley for the commander of the Cuban insurgents deep in the trackless forest; how he crossed to Cuba braving capture and death as a spy if caught; how he delivered the message to General Garcia which put hope in the hearts of Cubans.

Difficulty in making a living in New England prompted Captain Joshua Slocum to embark on an adventure *par excellence*. Alone he sailed the *Spray* around the world. Recently, Captain Harry Pidgeon also circumnavigated the world in a still smaller boat, *The Islander*, a yawl 34 feet long and 10 feet 9 inches on the beam. He returned to Los Angeles, his home port, after an absence of three years, eleven months and thirteen days. On one leg of his voyage Captain Pidgeon did not see a speck of land, a sail, nor the smoke plume of a steamer for eighty-five days.

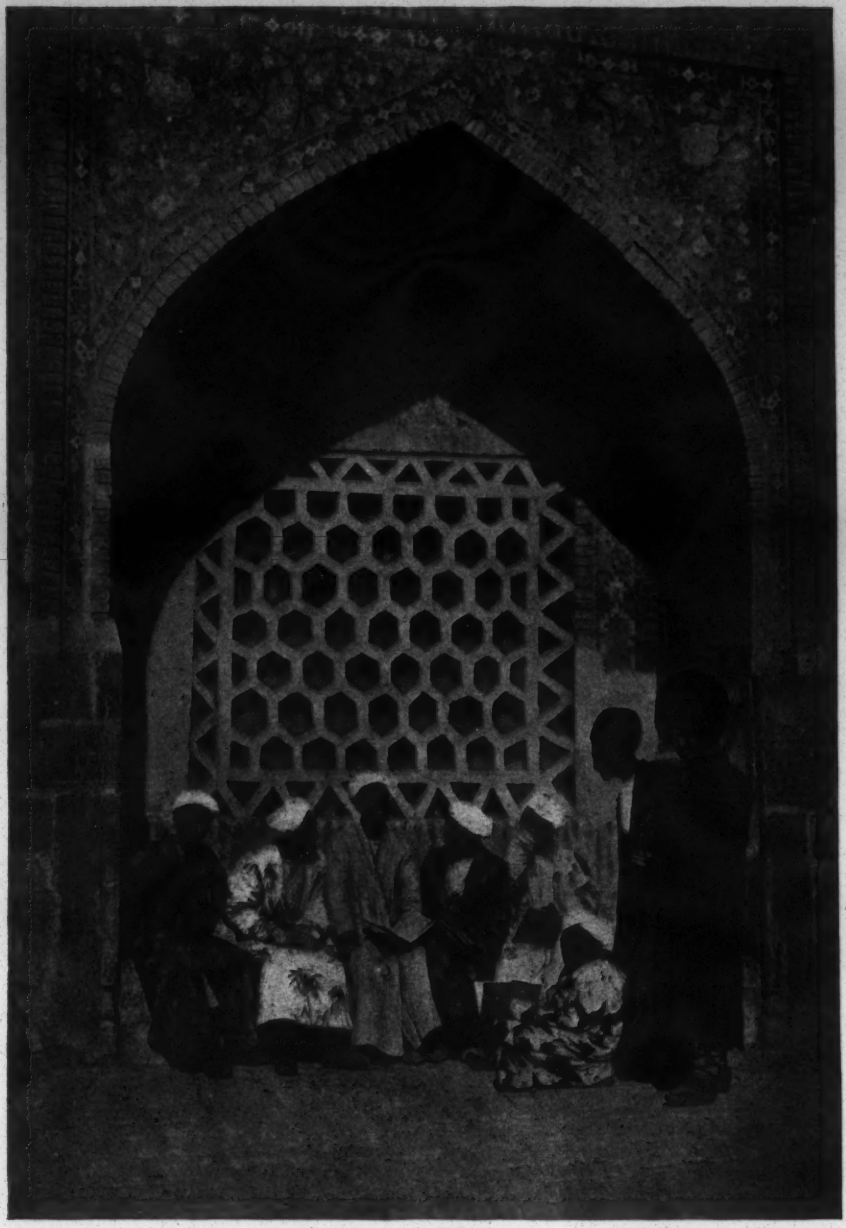
Courage, when it goes alone, has ever caught men's imaginations. The early bards gave Galahad, Beowulf and St. George, the dragon slayer, no weapon-bearers or assistants. More is the credit to the traveled Gulliver, to the Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, and to Jack the Giant Killer, in the opinions of enthusiastic readers, because they did their deeds without aid. "The boy stood on the burning deck," and the poet, who knew the public's preference for heroes, added, "whence all but he had fled."

They Would Not Believe Colter Because He Had No Partner

While Daniel Boone and David Thompson, the man who by himself mapped the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast, made their chief expeditions with helpers, each traveled much alone.

John Colter left an estate of $220, although he accompanied Lewis and Clark and by himself discovered what is now Yellowstone Park. Colter's story shows one of the hazards of traveling alone; no one would believe his descriptions of Yellowstone wonders because he had no partner to confirm them.

In a cemetery in Shanghai stands a solitary headstone to Frank N. Meyer,



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BOKHARA STUDENTS OF THE KORAN

A complete new adjustment of boundary lines has been accomplished by the Soviet government in its territory east of the Caspian Sea. There are many tribes for which boundaries had to be adjusted. With the Bokhara students in this group are a Turkoman in a shako and an Uzbeg in a close-clipped cap (see Bulletin No. 2).

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Unscrambling Russian Asia's Scrambled Geography

BOUND Turkmenistan.

What are the chief industries of Uzbekistan?

Distinguish between Kirghizia and Kara-Kirghizia.

Such questions would probably stump ninety-nine out of a hundred geography classes. Yet they are fair questions in the new geography that has come into existence since 1918.

It is difficult to untangle the snarls into which the Soviet regime has thrown the old Russian Central Asiatic Provinces. The old geography knew Turkestan, Bokhara, Khiva, and the Trans-Caspian District. None of them exists to-day. To be sure, most of the maps proclaim their existence; but this is for the good reason that no cartographer (map maker) can change his plates quite as rapidly as the Soviet has changed its mind. During the past six or eight years boundaries in Central Asia have seemed to be made of rubber and state names to be written in the abundant sands of the region, so rapidly have both changed. To-day Central Asia should be able easily to defend its title to having the most "scrambled geography" of any region in the world.

Bokhara and Khiva States Wiped Out of Existence

Under the old Russian regime both Bokhara and Khiva were protectorates, ruled over respectively by a native Amir and a native Khan. The changes began with mild revolutions which deposed these rulers and formed each of the old regions into "autonomous republics." The next step was the change to "Soviet Republics"; then Bokhara and Khiva were wiped out of existence as separate states and absorbed into the extensive "Socialist Soviet Republic of Turkestan," which was a part of the Central Soviet Union. These changes were carried out by little groups, made up for the most part of Russians, and the large native population knew little of what was going on.

While the Republic of Turkestan functioned, the Soviet authorities at Moscow sent scientific missions to Central Asia to map out the racial distribution of the population. Following this work, the latest states were formed and are supposed to be erected primarily along racial lines.

The dominant, though not the largest state, is Uzbekistan, or the Uzbek Socialist Soviet Republic. This unit is supposed to cover the territory of the Uzbeg population and takes in most of old Bokhara as well as parts of Pamir, Syr Daria, Khiva, and the southern Trans-Caspian District. The southern boundary of this new state touches Afghanistan along its entire length, while the western end lies north of Persia. From the extreme eastern part of Uzbekistan is carved the "autonomous district" of the Tadjik tribes. A part of this district was formerly Pamir. Uzbekistan contains the important cities of Merv, Bokhara, Khiva, Samarkand, Khojend, and Tashkent.

Mountain Cossacks Make Up Separate State

Touching Uzbekistan on the east and occupying much of the Pamir tableland is the "autonomous territory" of Kara-Kirghizia. This is the region of the Kirghiz mountain Cossacks.

Turkmenistan, the land of the Turkomans, lies to the west of Uzbekistan

plant explorer. Meyer, by introducing new plant varieties into the United States, did much to promote American agriculture. Although Meyer had Chinese helpers, he went on constructive adventure without white companions and finally sacrificed his life in a Yangtze River accident.

Out in China at the present time is Dr. Joseph Rock, who prefers to travel alone. His hazardous journeys have yielded, among other finds, the fruit of the chaulmoogra tree, which has been used to alleviate leprosy. When Peary discovered the North Pole he had Eskimos with him, but he was the only white man to stand on top of the earth!

Why Defoe Invented "Friday" for Robinson Crusoe

Alexander Selkirk's true story proved so pathetically lonesome that Daniel Defoe found it necessary to give him that fictional companion, Good Man Friday, when he wrote "Robinson Crusoe." Selkirk, the real Crusoe, had a misunderstanding with the captain under whom he sailed and asked to be put off on uninhabited Juan Fernandez Island near the Chilean coast. Here British sailors from the *Duke* found him four years later, scarcely able to talk, surrounded by pet goats, parrots and cats. He was dressed in the skins of goats which he was able to catch by his amazing fleetness. A bronze tablet on the island now marks "Selkirk's Lookout."

One non-stop solo trip, not as long as that from New York to Paris, to be sure, but equally as famous, was made between Boston and Lexington by another hero who traveled alone, Paul Revere.

Bulletin No. 1, November 28, 1927.

NOTE: Geography is an exciting and adventurous subject. Behind the meek boundary lines on the map lie stories of the explorers who found the territory before it had boundary lines. Thrilling accounts of conflicts in Nature by which geography has been made lurk beneath the prosaic recital of rivers names and forest resources. Among the many articles on adventurous geography which have appeared in the National Geographic Magazine these are especially worth while for assigned reading: "The Fight at the Timber-Line," August, 1922, and "Pirate Rivers and Their Prizes," July, 1926, both by John Oliver La Gorce; "Geography and Some Explorers," Joseph Conrad, March, 1924; "The Discovery of the Pole," Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, October, 1909; and "The Dream Ship," by Ralph Stock, January, 1921.

Teachers wishing material upon New England, to be used in connection with the news of recent floods, should consult, in their libraries, the following articles in the National Geographic Magazine: "Massachusetts and Its Position in the Life of the Nation," by Calvin Coolidge, April, 1923; "The Green Mountain State" (Vermont), by Herbert Corey, March, 1927, and "Massachusetts—Beehive of Business," by William Joseph Showalter, March, 1920. Accompanying these articles are illustrations, some in color, of cities and industries, and on page 340 of the March, 1927, issue is a map showing the course of the Connecticut River.

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The Rhodesias Take a Leaf Out of America's Book

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, in particular, has taken a leaf out of America's book of progress and is rapidly becoming prosperous.

During 1927 Southern Rhodesia expects to market 12,000,000 pounds of tobacco leaves at a profit. This colony on the African uplands has imported young American tobacco growers familiar with the crops of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina to teach her farmers. At first Southern Rhodesia tried cotton, but climatic conditions and insect pests have discouraged the planters.

There is a Northern Rhodesia, too, but the Rhodesias are not as similar as our two Dakotas or Carolinas. Northern Rhodesia remains a wild, undeveloped territory inhabited almost entirely by negro tribes. New settlers trek into Southern Rhodesia constantly, and they have raised the white population there to 40,000.

Named for Creator of the Rhodes Scholarships

Though it lies across the equator, the Rhodesian plateau is adapted to the white man by reason of a climate that has no extremes. Moreover, its boom cities of Bulawayo and Salisbury possess hotels, clubs, business houses and apartments, built in the flush of hope that it would be a second Rand, growing rich on gold mines. Now a more sober and sustained agricultural development is filling up these cities again.

Much of Rhodesia is suitable for farming; there are vast tracts of grazing land. Maize and tobacco are at present the principal crops. Wheat and citrus fruits may be grown successfully. The timber awaits transportation facilities which are being speedily extended. Gold, copper, zinc and lead mines have been operated for some years.

The two Rhodesias take their name from Cecil Rhodes, who carved out this part of Africa for the British Empire. Rhodes is the same man who provided the Rhodes scholarships by which American students who qualify can continue their education at Oxford.

Geographer May Study Primitive Tribes in Northern Rhodesia

With the ever-increasing overflow of civilized populations Northern Rhodesia, too, may soon be preempted by colonists. It still is the happy hunting ground for the human geographer, where he may study the effects of a plateau region upon remote tribes that have been little affected by the encroachments of the white man. Here nearly a million natives inhabit an area larger than Texas where fewer than 5,000 Europeans have established themselves.

The illusion that all savage peoples do pretty much as they please is dispelled upon a brief examination in Northern Rhodesia of a legal system that has penalties of mutilation for minor offenses; whose judges must fold their hands in a certain way when they try cases; and where every native male inevitably becomes something of a lawyer since the daily public trials furnish the principal village entertainment.

The quips at woman's extravagance in dress and the changing modes, which often provide the inevitable topical song at American musical shows, find their duplicates in the minstrelsy of a Wemba beau who sings, "O Woman, you are like a greedy wagtail, picking up all you can get." But a "mother-in-law" joke in

and between that state and the Caspian Sea. It thus lies wholly north of Persia. It is made up of the southwestern portion of the Trans-Caspian District and the southwestern corner of Khiva.

All the remainder of the old Central Asiatic Provinces, lying north of the new states described above, constitute the Kirghiz Socialist Soviet Republic, or Kirghizia.

The Uzbeg State Dominates in Region

The possession by Uzbekistan of practically all of the cotton lands and of nearly all of the big cities of the old Central Asiatic Provinces places it in a strong economic position. Grain, cattle and sheep are produced in Turkmenistan and Kirghizia, while cotton, grain and fruits are the chief products of Uzbekistan. The cotton gins, flour mills, wool washeries, and packing plants are concentrated in the cities of Uzbekistan, so that it is in a position to take toll from the surrounding regions. The bulk of Central Asia's railroad mileage is also within the borders of the new Uzbeg State.

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AN ALLIGATOR CAUGHT ON THE MAGDALENA RIVER

The Magdalena River is a great highway into the very heart of Colombia. But it has not been an easy highway to traverse because of the bad rapids around which railroad lines had to be built. The river is, however, a perfect route for seaplane service. Very few sections from Barranquilla to Girardot fail to offer an emergency landing place for a seaplane (see Bulletin No. 4).

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Why Bogota Gives Thanks for the Airplane

WHERE Balboa climbed the heights of Darien and discovered the Pacific Ocean, a regular passenger, freight and mail service may fly.

A company has proposed an airline between Colon at the northern end of the Panama Canal and Barranquilla, Colombia. The bare statement gives no idea of the importance to commercial geography which such an air program represents. It means that Bogota, Colombia, one of the world's most isolated capitals, would, by the magic of the airplane, become one of the most accessible capitals of South America. It means that Bogota would be no more than two days' travel from the Panama Canal's sea traffic junction point.

Since 1921 seaplanes have been carrying passengers from Barranquilla up the Magdalena River, so Bogota has had more reason to be thankful for the invention of aircraft than any city in the world. Her citizens and visitors now enter a seaplane cabin at Barranquilla, zoom to the upper, cooler altitudes, and fly quickly the 600 miles to Bogota's airport, Girardot. They look down on the steaming river, hot under a vertical sun, the tangled forests where fever lurks, and on the foaming rapids. In pre-plane times the journey was an exhausting tropical travel experience lasting from nine days to a month.

Bogota Has the Imprint of the Spanish Conquistador

Seaplanes do not go directly to Bogota's door but stop instead at Girardot, on the Magdalena River. Passengers debark, cross a mountain range, and come down into the Savanna of Bogota. The Savanna is a broad plain 600 square miles in area. They pass prosperous farms and villages of this land of eternal spring to reach the capital itself, which spreads up a small stream valley on the far side of the Savanna and hangs grimly to the sheer mountainsides. Two hills flanking the city have been capped by two shrines whose towers are visible for miles and miles.

Bogota, which was as isolated almost as Lhasa or Kabul, still carries the imprint of the Conquistador as firmly as when Spain stamped it.

When in Bogota, walk. This advice is given by most travelers in deference to the cobblestone streets. There is a running stream of mountain water in nearly every Bogota street, just as there is in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Chief among the city's sights are the huge cathedral, the presidential palace and the government departments housed in old monasteries or convents, and a university years older than Harvard.

The Hollow Houses of Spain in the Capital

One is impressed by the solid blocks in Bogota's residence district. A street consists of two solid stucco, parallel walls. The two walls are pierced by heavy doors, a few tiny windows on the first floor level, perhaps, and a few balconies on the second floor level. Count the doors and you count the number of homes in the block. The balconies are the only hints that a Bogota family takes the slightest interest in the world beyond its four walls.

If an outlander can gain entry to one of these medieval Spanish homes, he will find the inevitable patio. The house is hollow. The family lives chiefly on the second floor, except when it uses the ground floor open court, where sunbeams

this tribe would bring disaster upon the jokester. So great is the reverence shown this relative that a husband must step aside out of the path if he meets her abroad. Should he come upon her unawares, he must bow his head, cast his eyes upon the ground, and not dare look at her. Nor may he address her at all until after his first child is born.

Women Like to Wear Bracelets and Rings

Women anoint their bodies with castor oil, they whiten their faces with chalk at new moon time, but the variety of ways they dress their hair also is a subject for native humor. Deformation of their teeth forms another means of adornment, but the practice which their husbands complain about is their penchant for acquiring rings and bracelets. The latter range from bands of copper to spirals of metal that reach from wrist to elbow, and similar devices used as anklets.

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EVERY DAY IS A SCHOOL HOLIDAY IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

White farmers have come into Southern Rhodesia in considerable numbers, but the broad uplands of Northern Rhodesia remain the home of native African tribes untouched by civilization. The native thinks neither of the past nor future. His sense of humor is a saving grace, and he is blessed with an ear for music. He will amass property, but will make little use of it to change his mode of life beyond buying additional wives.

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Galicia: Where Poland's Growing Pains Can Often Be Located

YOUNG Poland has certain complaints that can be called growing pains. One of the most constant sources of irritation is Galicia, the easternmost extension of the Polish commonwealth.

When the Minister of Instruction ruled recently that the Ruthenian language should be taught in secondary schools of Galicia it caused a riot in Lwow (Lemberg).

Lwow is the capital of Galicia. It lies 200 miles southeast of Warsaw, and, like Warsaw, it is strongly Polish in its population. What of Lwow is not Polish is mostly Jewish. The Ukrainians, or, more properly, the Ruthenians, comprise a majority of Galicia's population but do not control the cities. They are farmers.

A Gift with a String to It

Seventeen years from now there must be a far more serious decision made in Eastern Galicia. When the League of Nations deeded Poland this block of land on the north flanks of the Carpathian Mountains it tied a string to the contract. Galicia was put in the mandate class. The treaty named 1944 the year for a plebiscite to decide Galicia's fate. Western Galicia centering about Kracow is more strongly Polish, so it was attached to the republic without reservation.

Where and what is Eastern Galicia? First of all, it was the biggest bite in Austria's 500 miles on the rim of the Poland pie which was neatly divided and entirely consumed by Russia, Germany and Austria in 1795. To-day Eastern Galicia is a rough rectangle of approximately 20,000 square miles. If it were desirable and possible to incorporate Eastern Galicia in the United States, we could insert it in place of Vermont and New Hampshire. A better fit could be made, area for area, landscape for landscape, by planting it in the western half of Ohio.

The Safest Place for Property Is Underground

Most newspaper accounts and many books by travelers into Galicia use the names Ukrainian and Ruthenian interchangeably. This is correct, and yet incorrect. A Ruthenian is a Ukrainian. Ukraine is that vast steppe of southern Russia stretching in endlessly rolling, treeless prairie from the Caspian and the Black Sea west to Poland. On these grasslands live the Ukrainians, quite different from the melancholy and more stolid north or White Russians. They number about 40,000,000. Galicia is the western outpost of the Ukraine.

Nothing is more eloquent of the history of Galicia than the fact that its oldest shrine and buildings are underground. Everything above ground is relatively new because each invader has stepped on the heels of the previous invader. What they did not burn they shattered with cannon. Some say that Nature set aside Galicia for crops, but history shows that its chief utility has been as a battlefield.

In the galleries of the salt mines at Wieliczka, safe from shot and shell, are many old shrines of Galicia. These mines have been operated since the eleventh or twelfth century. There are now seven levels of galleries. The mines are a veritable city which need be deserted only for sleeping quarters. There is a magnificent crystal salt ballroom 300 feet long and 200 feet high where the village celebrates festivals. It is lighted by chandeliers of huge, glittering salt crystals.

play with a fountain's spray. Second floor front, where one saw the balcony from the outside, is the living room, or parlor. The side rooms are bed chambers. The back rooms are dining rooms. All are connected by a long balcony.

In such a Spanish-American home people tend to look in upon themselves just as their houses do, and not out to the world.

Aircraft, Platinum and Emeralds Have Changed Bogota

A new Colombia is in sight if the houses of a developing suburb of Bogota can be taken as an omen. A good road out of the capital leads to Chapinero, where Swiss chalets and French chateaus are being built by wealthy Colombians and foreigners. Chapinero houses have plenty of wide windows looking out!

Travelers used to report that Bogota was the most silent city in the world. There were no street cars. The president and the archbishop owned the only carriages in the not-so-old days. There were no factories of importance. Later travelers reported that Bogota was the most silent city in the world—at night. Now the taxi has come to Bogota by day, and the Bogota driver, like his brothers in service, loves the squawk of a horn. Bells of the many churches clang. The hillsides and walled streets echo the boom of the bells until the sound fairly beats down on the heads of pedestrians. The plane, the emerald mines, and the high cost of platinum have promoted the change. But at night Bogota still sinks into deep and silent slumber.

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MAP OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

Both Girardot and Barranquilla, the present termini of the air route of Colombia, are shown on the map. A company has proposed to link Barranquilla with Colon in the Panama Canal Zone by an auxiliary service.

St. Stanislaus and St. Clement stand like companion's to Lot's wife—solid salt. The subterranean cathedral of St. Anthony dates back to the seventeenth century. There are lakes in which ferries ply back and forth, and a complete restaurant. A pony-drawn railway system serves the mines themselves. All this in the safest place in Galicia—below ground.

Possession of Galicia is complicated by the rise of a new resource in the world. The curious black substance which the Ukrainian peasants used for years to lubricate the groaning axles of their farm carts, the world has now raised to high estate. Oil seepage pointed the way to petroleum discoveries in Galicia.

Bulletin No. 5, November 28, 1927.

Little appears in many geographies on the new countries of Europe. Thorough, well-illustrated descriptions of the following new nations have appeared in the National Geographic Magazine: "Struggling Poland," August, 1926, "Czechoslovakia, Key-Land to Central Europe," February, 1921, "Latvia, Home of the Letts," October, 1924, and "Helsingfors (Finland)—A Contrast in Light and Shade," May, 1925.

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GALICIAN PEASANTS IN EMBROIDERED LEATHER JACKETS

These countrymen are Ruthenians, a group of the peoples of the vast Ukraine steppe, while the city dwellers of Galicia are Poles. The two men are wearing, respectively, a summer and a winter hat. The Ruthenians present one of the racial problems only partially solved by the Versailles Treaty.